

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

<b>ADAEL GONZALEZ GARCIA,</b>	)(	<b>Civil Action No. 4:23-cv-542</b>
	)(	<b>(Jury Trial)</b>
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	)(	
	)(	
<b>V.</b>	)(	
	)(	
<b>HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS,</b>	)(	
	)(	
<i>Defendant.</i>	)(	

**PLAINTIFF’S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT**

**TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF THE COURT:**

**NOW COMES ADAEL GONZALEZ GARCIA** complaining of **HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS** and will show the following:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the federal claims of Plaintiff in this action, under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343, 42 U.S.C §§ 1983 and 1988, the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12131, *et seq.*, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 (“Rehabilitation Act”). Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 USC § 1391(b) as most material facts out of which this suit arises occurred in Harris County, Texas within the U.S. Southern District of Texas, Houston Division.

## **PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff ADAEL GONZALEZ GARCIA is an individual residing in Harris County, Texas.

3. Defendant HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS is a governmental body existing under the laws of the State of Texas and may be served with process by serving the Harris County Judge Lina Hidalgo at 1001 Preston, Suite 911, Houston, Texas 77002.

## **FACTS**

4. Adael Gonzalez Garcia (Adael), 48, has never been convicted of a crime in his entire life.

5. Adael was stopped for an alleged traffic violation November 23, 2022, in Harris County.

6. Due to an alleged outstanding misdemeanor warrant from another county Adael was arrested and brought to the Harris County jail. During his arrest Adael did not punch, kick, push, spit, slap, or otherwise assault anyone nor did he threaten violence of any kind. Adael acted peacefully at all times during the stop, arrest, and transport to the Harris County jail. Once at the Harris County jail Adael was booked in without incident.

7. Around November 25, 2022, Adael allegedly fell from his cell bunk and was taken to the jail clinic for examination.

8. At some point November 26, 2022, it is alleged that Adael was being escorted from the clinic back to his cell when one or more jail guards used force on Adael causing injury to his head, neck, eye, and other area. The assault by the guards was so severe Adael had to be rushed to the hospital in a coma. Adael did nothing to provoke the savage attack.

9. No jail guard was injured. The following is a photo taken around a week after the assault while Adael was still in a coma:



10. Adael required brain surgery due to his severe head trauma.

11. As of February 13, 2023, Adael is still in a rehabilitation hospital. The following is a photo of Adael taken near the filing of this lawsuit.



12. Adael was not charged with assault, aggravated assault on a public servant, or any other crime due to his savage beating he received.

13. As is usual no guard was charged with any crime due to the savage beating that Adael received. No guard has been disciplined.

14. After several years of increases there was a record number of deaths at the Harris County jail in 2022, around 28.

15. In February 2023 a Harris County jail guard was charged with murder due to a February 2022 vicious assault upon an inmate in which 11 officers were

fired and 6 officers suspended as being complicit and accepting of the use of excessive force:

<https://www.houstonpublicmedia.org/articles/news/criminal-justice/2023/02/06/443102/former-detention-officer-charged-with-manslaughter-in-death-at-harris-county-jail/>

16. Jail records and internal affairs investigation records, if any, of Adael Garcia are not available under the Texas Public Information Act (TPIA). The jail clinic has refused to release clinic records. The jail has refused to release the video of the vicious assault.

17. For many years the Harris County jail (the Jail), the third largest county jail in the United States, has been understaffed, underfunded, and overcrowded. The Harris County jail is operated by the Harris County Sheriff's Office (HCSO). Due to these conditions the Jail has become a very dangerous place for inmates and staff alike. For example, there are not enough staff to properly handle violent inmates and special needs inmates (like Fred) who require escorting from one area of the Jail to another so as to prevent assaults upon staff and inmates or at least to intervene in assaults and thereby lessening injuries and preventing death. A horrific example is the violent sexual assault by unescorted Jeremiah Williams of a female Jail sergeant who was *in her office*. Williams was wearing a colored Jail wristband indicating he is to be escorted by Jail staff and not allowed to roam due his violent behavior.

18. In response to the assault Sheriff Ed Gonzalez (Sheriff Gonzalez), who is the elected sheriff of Harris County and top official in charge of the Jail operations, said on December 8, 2021 “the jail needs 550 to 700 new employees.”

<https://www.fox26houston.com/news/concerns-raised-after-inmate-brutally-attacked-sexually-assaulted-harris-county-sergeant-at-jail>

19. The Jail is so dangerous that two anonymous Jail employees, on behalf of themselves and other Jail employees, including the members of the Harris County Deputies Organization (Deputies Union), took the unprecedented step of filing a federal lawsuit on September 20, 2022 that despite years of warnings about safety concerns about inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff violence to Sheriff Gonzalez and the Harris County Commissioners Court (Commissioners Court) for understaffing and underfunding nothing was done. The Commissioners Court is in charge of funding staffing at the Jail and can earmark funds specifically for staffing. See **Exhibit 1; Civil Action No. 4:21cv3036; John Doe 1, et al. v. Harris County, Texas, et al.**, which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Deputies Union President David Cuevas stated:

*"It's unfortunate we're in that position, but that's what it is. All the assaultive behaviors from inmates on staff, over 6,000 inmate-on-inmate fights. We are not able to maintain security of the facility and we're not able to maintain security for our personnel as we've seen with this brutal attack that happened on one of our sergeants, one of our sisters," says Cuevas. "We've heard from our detention staff. They've called our union, crying, upset, shaken; and it's rang loud and clear to us. They need help and nobody's listening. We need Commissioners Court to do their damn job, provide us the resources, the funding."*

The aforementioned 6,000 inmate-on-inmate assaults were for the period from January 1, 2021, until sometime in the September 2021.

20. A late 2021 inspection by a Texas government agency revealed that the Harris County Jail is under-staffed, which inspectors believed contributed to more than 1,000 staff members that had been assaulted by inmates in by late 2021. In 2017, there were only 46 reports of inmates assaulting staff members, according to the Deputies Union. In December 2021 it was reported that there have already been 1,265 staff assaults in the year. *“Minimal staffing has a direct impact on the ability to provide a safe and secure environment for inmates and jail staff in areas such as enforcing inmate rules, ensuring inmates' clean housing areas provide for sufficient staff to support housing officers, and has possibly contributed to an increase in inmate-on-inmate assaults and inmate-on-staff assaults,”* the Texas agency report reads. Even during the Texas agency inspection inspectors feared for their safety after interacting with some inmates. According to the report, all inmates should be accounted for by face-to-face checks, no less than once every hour. Inmates who are assaultive, potentially suicidal, or have any other concerning behaviors should be checked every 30 minutes. But, inspectors reported this isn't happening. Instead, some face-to-face observations happen between 90 to 144 minutes between rounds. The report said in some instances, *officers say they are just too short-staffed.* The

Jail is supposed to have one officer to every 48 inmates. According to the inspection report, the way the Jail was meeting this ratio was troubling. The Jail is using supervisors and essential workers (e.g. janitors) to address housing unit assignments, taking them away from their jobs to meet the ratio. Furthermore, there is not one person for every 48 inmates at all times.

21. State Senator John Whitmire said in 2021 a state take-over of the Harris County Jail could be an option: “Consider all options, including state intervention, bringing constables, DPS.”

22. On October 10, 2021, Fred Harris, although having never been arrested in his life, was arrested for allegedly “exhibiting [] a knife.” No one was injured. Fred was placed in the Harris County jail. Based upon the case facts, it is unlikely Fred would ever have been convicted.

23. Due to Fred’s Jail intake evaluation and Harris County records it was immediately known Fred was severely intellectually disabled and mentally ill and in need of special care. Additionally, October 11, 2021, a magistrate judge found, and put in Fred’s record, that Fred “is a person with mental illness or intellectual disability.” When Fred was in the Jail so was the extremely violent 240-pound Michael Paul Ownby (Ownby).

24. October 25, 2021, Ownby was convicted and sentenced to prison for felony Continuous Violence Against the Family. October 27, 2021, while in the Jail



Ownby viciously attacked and injured a Jail detention officer. Due the extreme danger posed by Ownby his wristband clearly indicated the danger requiring jailer escort.

25. On October 29, 2021, as on many days before, at around 11 PM the Jail did not have the staff to perform all the duties necessary for safety including keeping extremely violent inmates like Ownby away from much weaker smaller inmates like Fred and anyone else, to watch inmates in cells for assaultive behavior, and to intervene in inmate-on-inmate assaults. As a result Jail staff put Ownby and Fred in the same holding cell and without appropriate oversight.

26. In the cell Ownby knocked Fred to the concrete floor and began smashing Fred's head on the concrete. Ownby kicked Fred in the head as he lay on the concrete floor. Ownby stabbed Fred with a weapon made from a sharpened utensil. As there was not enough Jail staff, when detention officers eventually showed up Fred was near death. Fred did not instigate a fight with Ownby.

27. Fred was taken to Ben Taub hospital and put on life support. Fred was declared brain dead. Fred was kept on life support so his organs could be donated and died within a few days of arriving at Ben Taub. Mother Dallas Garcia has suffered immensely since Fred's death. The Texas Rangers are conducting an investigation which includes witness statements, videos, and other evidence, however, their report is not currently available. The Harris County District

Attorney's office is prosecuting Ownby for murder but none of those records are available at least while the criminal case pends.

28. Harris County does not require and does not have insurance for Constitutional and civil right violations of their employees including deputies, jailers and others and including for incidents such as what happened to Adael, Fred Harris, and many others. Harris County has never required its officers to obtain other means to satisfy a judgment against them such as a bond, surety, or other means. Harris County, unlike multiple other municipalities in Texas and throughout the United States, has no requirement to satisfy judgments entered against its jailers, deputies, or other employees for violations of civil rights, including failure to protect inmates. It is the official policy, or unofficial custom of Harris County Sheriff's deputies, jailers, and other employees to not obtain such insurance or indemnification so that they remain "judgment proof" in the event of litigation. This actively discourages litigants and attorneys from filing lawsuits because there is often no ability to recover just compensation for violations of constitutional rights such as the failure to protect or for the violations that happened to Adeal, Fred Harris, and countless others. Because they are not held accountable for Constitutional and civil rights violations, this creates an official policy, or unofficial custom, of normalizing the Constitutional and civil rights violations by Sheriffs, deputies, jailers, and other employees. The Commissioners Court, and Sheriffs know it is extremely unlikely they will be sued

in most instances and even if they are sued many litigants dismiss their cases or settle for small amounts. This was a moving force of the violence on Fred as stated in this complaint.

29. The Harris County Sheriff's Office has a policy of not doing IAD investigations if a criminal case is pending against the complainant. Sheriff Ed Gonzalez is in charge of the Harris County Sheriff's Office including policies, training, and discipline.

#### **42 U.S.C. SECTION 1983 AGAINST HARRIS COUNTY**

30. The Civil Rights Act, codified as 42 U.S.C. § 1983, provides as follows:

*Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any state or territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any laws, privileges, immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. 42 U.S.C. § 1983.*

31. The 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

*The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.*

32. The 5th Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

*No person shall be [] deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;*

33. The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

*No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

34. Harris County through its officials and employees engaged in deliberate and outrageous invasion of Plaintiff's rights violation of Plaintiffs' rights under the Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate all allegations of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

35. Among other things, Harris County is liable under 42 USC Section 1983 for having a pattern and practice of guards assaulting inmates;

failure to investigate or investigate properly many claims of claims of excessive force;

failing to discipline officers for excessive force;

failing to train and supervise officers in the use of force;

failing to have adequate staff;

failing to fund the jail for all its needs.

failing to keep the jail at the appropriate number of inmates to keep the inmates safe;

failing to provide body worn camera and dash camera videos to the State and inmate criminal defense attorneys to decrease the number of inmates in the jail;

having a policy of not doing IAD investigations if a criminal case is pending against the complainant. Sheriff Ed Gonzalez is in charge of the Harris County Sheriff's Office including policies, training, and discipline.

36. Adael was injured as a direct and proximate result of Harris County's policies, custom, and practices and Plaintiff is entitled to all damages allowed by law.

37. Harris County and the HCSO by their acts and omissions alleged above, under color of law and pursuant to the customs, practices and policies of Harris County, Texas, deprived Adeal of his rights thereby violating the Fourth Amendment to be secure in their persons, the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments right not to be deprived of life and liberty without due process and equal protection under the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

38. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts, which were so outrageous in character and extreme in degree to be utterly intolerable in a civilized

community, Plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress and was injured and damaged thereby.

39. Plaintiff contends that the failures to train and supervise staff regarding the policies, procedures, practices and customs of Harris County and the deputies put Plaintiff and potentially others in a dangerous situation and violated their rights under the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States for which Plaintiff seeks recovery.

40. During the relevant time contemplated by this cause of action, Harris County and the HCSO, including but not limited to the deputies, jailers and other officials in an official capacity, in the alternative or in addition failed to follow their own written policies and procedures and those of the State of Texas and other authorities on standards of care, and protection of jail inmates.

### DAMAGES

41. Based upon the operative facts plead above, such acts and omissions rise to the level of deliberate indifference and conscious indifference constituting a violation of the First, Fifth, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States for which Plaintiff seeks recovery.

42. Each and every, all and singular of the foregoing acts and omissions, on the part of Defendant, taken separately and/or collectively, jointly, and severally, constitute a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages set

forth herein. As a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

43. As a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, generally physical, mental, and psychological damages in the form of extreme and enduring worry, grief, suffering, pain, humiliation, embarrassment, mental anguish, and emotional distress in amounts within the jurisdictional limits of this Court, to be proved at trial.

44. Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit as provided for by 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b).

### **JURY DEMAND**

45. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court:

- A. Enter a declaratory judgment that the policies, practices, acts, and omissions complained of herein violated Adael's rights;
- B. Award compensatory damages for Plaintiff against Defendant;

- C. Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and all litigation expenses, pursuant to federal and state law, as noted against Defendants, jointly and severally pursuant to 48 U.S.C. § 1988;
- D. Award pre- and post-judgement interest; and
- E. Award costs of court;
- F. Retain jurisdiction over Defendant Harris County such time that the Court is satisfied that Defendants' unlawful policies, practices, acts, and omissions no longer exist and will not recur; and,
- G. Grant such other and further relief as appears reasonable and just, to which, Plaintiff shows herself entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Randall L. Kallinen

Randall L. Kallinen  
KALLINEN LAW PLLC  
State Bar of Texas No. 00790995  
U.S. So. Dist. of Texas Bar No.: 19417  
511 Broadway Street  
Houston, Texas 77012  
Telephone: 713/320-3785  
FAX: 713/893-6737  
E-mail: AttorneyKallinen@aol.com

Alexander C. Johnson  
KALLINEN LAW PLLC  
State of Texas Bar No. 24123583  
U.S. So. Dist. of Texas Bar No.: 3679181  
511 Broadway Street  
Houston, Texas 77012  
Telephone: 573/340-3316



Fax: 713/893-6737  
Email: alex@acj.legal